

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH

of the

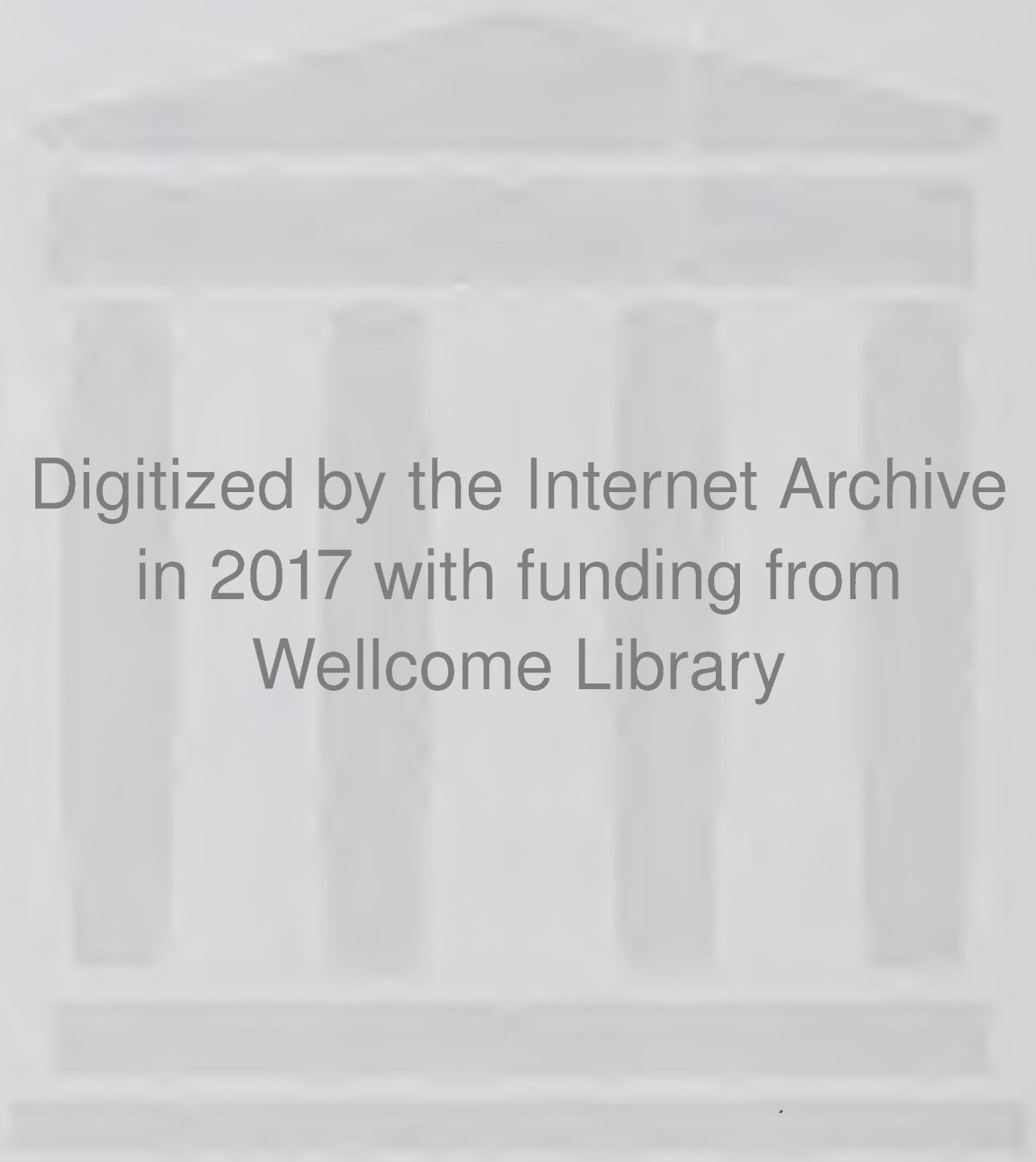
Rural District of Dursley

for the Year 1949

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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For the Year 1949

by

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman :

W. A. WALTERS, Esq., J.P., C.C.

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Public Health Staff :

Medical Officer of Health :

W. J. Douglas Cooper, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Engineer and Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. J. Dimery, A.I.A.S., M.R.S.I.

Deputy Sanitary Inspector : T. B. Chaffe, M.S.I.A.

Deputy Surveyor : N. R. W. Lee.

Additional Sanitary Inspector : C. W. R. Fisher, M.S.I.A.

Public Health Department Clerk : Mrs. E. M. Hoare.

DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Offices,
Kingshill,
Dursley,
Gloucestershire.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1949 :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Annual Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1949.

The Report is based in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 2/50, dated 25th January, 1950, and statistics are calculated from returns made by the Registrar General.

The Report has again been divided into two Parts. The first part deals with Vital Statistics, General Medical Information and some parts of the environmental hygiene dealt with by the Public Health Department. The second part deals mainly with Housing, Drainage, Sewage and Water Supplies. This portion has been compiled by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, to whom I am indebted for his co-operation.

I wish to express my great appreciation of the support and encouragement given me during the year by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee. Also I wish to thank the Staff of the Public Health Department for their support and loyalty during the year.

In conclusion it may be stated that the general health of the community in the Dursley Rural District has been satisfactory during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER,
Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of
The Dursley Rural District Council.

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1.—SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

No important change has taken place in the nature of the chief trades carried out in the District. There are :—

- (1) Agriculture and Allied Trades.
- (2) Braid and Loom Elastic and Smallwares.
- (3) Flour Mill.
- (4) Baking.
- (5) General Engineering.
- (6) Electrical Engineering.
- (7) Carpet Manufacturing.
- (8) Cloth Manufacturing.
- (9) Paper Pulping Mills.
- (10) Fibre Box Manufacturers.
- (11) Wood Turneries.

2.—STATISTICS, 1949.

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District	...	...	...	...	26,905 acres
Population	...	...	...	...	16,870
Number of inhabited properties	...	...	...	...	5,323
Number of inhabitants per property	...	...	...	...	3.169
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£68,349
Sum represented by 1d. rate	...	...	...	...	£264
Number of Council Houses	...	...	...	...	924
Number of Requisitioned Houses	...	...	...	...	25
Percentage of Council Houses	...	...	...	...	17.36

Inhabited Properties.

Houses	...	...	...	...	4,922
Farms	...	...	...	...	168
Houses and Shops	...	...	...	...	183
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	50
Total	...	...	...	...	5,323

Percentage of population served by Main water ... 98%

Percentage of population served by modern sewers 66%

Varying Populations of Dursley Rural District.

Year	Population
1901	11,636
1911	12,233
1921	12,560
1931	13,217

Year						Population
1937	...	...	...	...	...	14,400
1938	...	...	...	...	...	14,600
1939	...	...	...	...	...	16,122
1946	...	...	...	...	...	16,220
1947	...	...	...	...	...	16,290
1948	...	...	...	...	...	16,610

From these figures it can be seen that the population of the District still continues to increase.

(b) EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

<i>Live Births :</i>				Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	...	...	...	258	124	134
Illegitimate	...	...	...	8	3	5
Total				266	127	139

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population mid 1949 ... 15.8

Birth Rate, England and Wales
per 1,000 Civilian Population ... 16.7

<i>Still Births :</i>				Males.	Females.
Legitimate	...	...	...	1	1
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—
				1	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population ... 0.12

Still Birth Rate, England and Wales
per 1,000 Civilian population ... 0.39

Deaths :

Number of Deaths that occurred in Dursley
Rural District ... 203

This makes the Death Rate per 1,000
Civilian Population ... 12.03

The Death Rate, England and Wales ... 11.7

Death Rate in 126 County Boroughs and
Great Towns (including London) ... 12.5

Death Rate in 148 Smaller Towns ... 11.6

Death Rate in London Administrative County 12.2

There were 100 Male Deaths and 103 Female Deaths.

The Average age of Male Deaths during
the year ... 54.0 years.

The Average age of Female Deaths
during the year ... 69.5 years.

Making the Average age of all Deaths
during the year ... 61.3 years.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth.

From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
From other causes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)...						Nil.

Death of Infants under one year :

		Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	...	6	3	3
Illegitimate	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	22.6
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales			32
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	20.1
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	Nil.

Causes of Deaths of Infants under one year.

Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.
M.	6 hrs.	Prematurity—29 weeks gestation.
F.	2 days.	Prematurity.
F.	1 hr.	Congenital Malformation—paralysis.
M.	5 days.	Congenital Malformations.
F.	10 mths.	Broncho-pneumonia and whooping cough.
M.	1 day.	Pulmonary collapse and Broncho-pneumonia.

Cancer Deaths.

There were 24 deaths from cancer—12 Males and 12 females. The average age of these cancer deaths was 60.7 years.

Below is given the various types of cancer that occurred :

Cancer of Ovary	...	...	...	...	2 cases.
Cancer of Colon	...	...	...	...	6 cases.
Cancer of Stomach	...	...	...	...	6 cases.
Cancer of Rectum	...	...	...	...	2 cases.
Cancer of Naso-Pharynx	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Cancer of Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Lymphosarcoma	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Cancer of Lung	...	...	...	...	2 cases.
Cancer of Genitals	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Cancer of Abdomen	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Skin Cancer	...	...	...	...	1 case.
Total	...	...	...	...	24 cases.

Tuberculosis Deaths.

There were 10 deaths attributed to Tuberculosis—7 males and 3 females.

The average age of these T.B. deaths was 48.1 years.

Coronary Thrombosis Deaths.

During the year 20 of the deaths in the area were attributed to Coronary Thrombosis, 14 of these occurred in males and 6 in females.

The average age of these deaths was 67.45 years. It is noticeable that there are many more deaths from this cause in recent years. This may be due to better diagnosis by clinicians, or else due to the use of the cardiograph in General Practice and in hospitals. I think, however, that this is a problem which requires much more statistical information and investigation. The strain of the war and post-war years may have something to do with the increase in this Cause of Death.

Deaths in Hospitals.

Southmead Hospital	...	...	...	4 cases.
Westbury Hall, Westbury-on-Severn	...			5 cases.
Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Hammersmith	...	...	...	1 case.
Bristol Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	2 cases.
Berkeley Hospital	...	...	...	5 cases.
Thornbury Hospital	...	...	...	7 cases.
Royal Infirmary, Gloucester	...	...		10 cases.
Standish House Hospital	...	...		1 case.
City General Hospital, Gloucester	...			1 case.
Coney Hill Hospital, Barnwood	...			2 cases.
Snowden Road Hospital, Bristol	...			1 case.
Horton Road, Hospital, Gloucester	...			2 cases.
Painswick House Nursing Home	...			1 case.
Winford Orthopaedic Hospital	...	...		1 case.
Frenchay Hospital	...	...	...	1 case.
Ashley Grange Nursing Home	...	...		1 case.
Kingsway Nursing Home	...	...		1 case.
Total	...	...	...	46 cases.

Therefore 46 deaths took place in hospital or nursing homes out of a total of 203 deaths in the area.

This makes the percentage of deaths occurring in hospital or nursing home 22.3%.

This is a large figure and again amplifies the need for a General Hospital with all facilities in this area.

The most common causes of death in this District are in order :

Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	69
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	...	...	39
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	24
Coronary Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	20
(This number is also included in the group dying from heart disease).						
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	10
Violent Causes	...	...	...	...	...	6
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	5

Thirty-four per cent. of the people who died in this area during 1949 died from some form of Heart Disease.

CAUSES OF DEATHS			Under 1 year	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	Total
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	1									
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	2									
3.	Scarlet Fever	3									
4.	Whooping Cough	4	1								1
5.	Diphtheria	5									
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	6				2	5	1			8
7.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	7			1	1					2
8.	Syphilitic Disease	8									
9.	Influenza	9				1		1	3		5
10.	Measles	10									
11.	Acute poliomyelitis & polioencephalitis	11									
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis	12									
13.	M.—Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males only) ..	M13						1	1		2
13.	F.—Cancer of uterus	F13									
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum ..	14			1		1	1	2		5
15.	Cancer of Breast	15									
16.	Cancer of all other sites	16		1	1	1	4	4	5		16
17.	Diabetes	17						1	1		2
18.	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	18				1	7	12	19		39
19.	Heart Disease	19		1		2	10	20	36		69
20.	Other diseases of the Circulatory System	20						1	1	4	6
21.	Bronchitis	21						1	4	7	12
22.	Pneumonia	22						1	1	2	4
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	23				1	1				2
24.	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	24									
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	25									
26.	Appendicitis	26									
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	27							1		1
28.	Nephritis	28						1		1	2
29.	Puerperal and post -abortive Sepsis ..	29									
30.	Other Maternal Causes	30									
31.	Premature Birth	31	2								2
32.	Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, Infantile Disability	32	3	1							4
33.	Suicide	33				1	1				2
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	34				1	2				3
35.	Other Violent Causes	35		1				2	1	2	6
36.	All Other Causes	36				1	2	3	4	10	
TOTAL 203.											

Longevity of the District.

Ten people lived to 90 and over before dying. Nine of these were females and one a male. One female died a few months short of her century. Fifty people died between 80 and 90 years, 31 of these were females and 19 males. In the 70—80 age group 34 males died and 27 females.

From these few figures it can be seen that the female sex in this district are living a much longer life than the male.

3.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE STATISTICS.

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

Deaths.	Dursley.	England and Wales.
All causes	12.5	... 11.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	... 0.00
Whooping Cough	0.06	... 0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	... 0.00
Tuberculosis	0.60	... 0.45
Influenza	0.30	... 0.15
Smallpox	0.00	... 0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.00	... 0.01
Pneumonia	0.24	... 0.51

Notifications (Corrected).

Typhoid Fever	0.00	... 0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	... 0.01
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	0.00	... 0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.64	... 1.63
Whooping Cough	3.5	... 2.39
Diphtheria	0.00	... 0.04
Erysipelas	0.12	... 0.19
Smallpox	0.00	... 0.00
Measles	23.4	... 8.95
Pneumonia	0.64	... 0.80
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.06	... 0.13
Acute Polio-encephalitis	0.00	... 0.01
Food Poisoning	0.00	... 0.14

Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)

Notifications (Corrected).

	Dursley.	England and Wales.
Puerperal Pyrexia and Pyrexia	7.4	... 6.31

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1949

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4—5 years	6—9 years	10—14 years	15—19 years	20—24 years	25—34 years	35—44 years	45—65 years	Over 65 years	Age unknown	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever					7	3	1								11
Diphtheria															—
Puer. Pyrexia								1				1			2
Pneumonia				1		1	1		1	1	4	2			11
Erysipelas											2				2
Dysentery															—
Ophthalmia N.															—
Anterior Polio	1														1
Malaria															—
Whooping C.	4	8	10	7	18	11	2								60
Measles	10	21	46	42	143	104	17	8	1	1	1		1		395
Cereb. Sp. M.															—
Typhoid															—
Undulant Fev.															—

4.—TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NEW CASES</i>				<i>DEATHS</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Resp.</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Resp.</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0—								
1—		1						
5—			1					
15—						1		
25—	5	2			2			
35—	1	3			1			
45—	2	1			2	1		
55—	1				1	1		
65 and upwards		1			1			
Age unknown								
TOTALS	9	8	1		7	3		

Average age of death from Tuberculosis during the year—48.1 years.

5.—DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

This scheme has continued to progress, thanks to the co-operation of the General Practitioners, District Nurses, Health Visitors and School Teachers, not to speak of the parents.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Age at 31.12.49 <i>i.e.</i> Born in year	Under 1 1949	1 1948	2 1947	3 1946	4 1945	5—9 1940—44	10—14 1935—39	Total under 15	
Number Immunised	124	231	257	183	222	1120	1019	3156	
Estimated Mid-year Child Population 1949		Children under 5 1,477				Children 5—14 2,636			4113

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1949.

Percentage of Child Population under 15 years of age who have completed a course of Diphtheria Immunisation—76.73%

6.—LABORATORY SERVICES.

(a) Examinations of sputa, swabs and blood are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Gloucester Royal Infirmary.

(b) Chemical Analysis of water and sewage are carried out by Mr. Rowland Ellis, the Public Analyst, at Gloucester.

(c) Bacteriological examinations of water, bacteriological and chemical examinations of ice cream, and bacteriological and biological examinations of milk are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Bristol, and the Laboratory at the Royal Infirmary, Gloucester.

7.—MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION.

The Council's own Mortuary and post-mortem room at Wotton-under-Edge has been inspected on several occasions during the year and has been efficiently run. A properly constructed shell has now been provided for the Mortuary.

8.—FACTORY ACT, 1937.

Routine inspections under the above Act have been made during the year and the majority of notices served have been in connection with the sanitary conveniences.

Several inspections were also made in connection with means of escape in case of fire, and in some instances alterations were requested before the issue of a certificate to the effect that the means of escape were adequate.

9. SMOKE NUISANCES.

Towards the latter part of the year a complaint was received alleging a smoke nuisance from a Dursley factory, owned by Messrs. J. B. Champion & Son, Ltd.

On investigation it was found that during the war years the firm in question was compelled by the Ministry of Fuel and Power to have installed a complete new set of narrower fire bars for their boiler, and a system of forced draught. This was in order that they could consume an inferior type of fuel.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power has therefore been approached with a view to having the factory supplied with a better type of fuel, and one of their Engineers has agreed that this would probably improve conditions.

10.—FUME NUISANCE.

During the year complaints were received of a fume nuisance from Messrs. R. A. Lister & Co.'s Tinning Shop.

The complaints were to the effect that the fumes from the tinning shop discoloured and spoilt curtains in houses nearby; that vegetables in allotments and gardens were discoloured and spoilt, and that in misty weather the fumes caused coughing and discomfort to persons living nearby.

Samples of curtains and vegetables were submitted for chemical analysis and the results showed the presence of hydrochloric acid. Following the receipt of these adverse results the Factory Inspector and the Inspector of Alkali Works were informed. Dr. Mahler, the Inspector of Alkali Works, subsequently visited the factory and carried out tests to ascertain the percentage of hydrochloric acid emitted.

Suggestions were then made by Dr. Mahler that a scrubber should be installed, but R. A. Lister & Co. put forward alternative suggestions to overcome the trouble. These alternative suggestions were that closed coils for heating the acid baths should be used instead of live steam, and this work was put in hand after several months of waiting for the delivery of the coils. Recent tests have been made by Dr. Mahler which prove that the attempts made by the Company along their own lines have failed in their purpose. Further works which entail the installation of a scrubber will now have to be carried out.

11.—HYDROGEN CYANIDE (FUMIGATION) ACT, 1937.

In October a routine fumigation of the roller mill, mill annexe, and sackhouse of Draycott Flour Mills, Cam., was carried out by the use of hydrogen cyanide against infestation by flour mite and other pests.

12.—INSECT PESTS.

During the year several cases of heavy infestation of flies in the roof space of houses were reported, and on inspection no real cause for such infestations were found. D.D.T. smoke generators were used with good effect against these infestations.

In a few new Council Houses on the Kingshill Estate, Dursley, infestation of crickets was reported. These were dealt with successfully by the use of sodium flouride.

13.—RATS AND MICE.

During the year all complaints of rats and mice have been dealt with by the Rodent Officer of the County Council. Small charges were made for the treatment of dwelling-houses and charges were made for the treatment of business premises.

The Council's refuse dumps and sewage works received regular treatments.

14.—THE MILK REGULATIONS, 1949.

The above Regulations came into force on 1st October, 1949, and after that date the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries became responsible for the inspection of cowsheds and the control of producer retailers.

The control of distributors of Milk, however, is still the responsibility of the Local Authority.

During the year 110 milk samples were taken for bacteriological examination and 35 results were unsatisfactory.

Since 1st October, 1949, the County Milk Production Officer has been informed of the results of all milk samples in order that any unsatisfactory results attributed to production can be followed up at the farm.

During the year 18 milk samples were taken for biological examination. Some samples were taken as a result of tuberculosis in children which might be attributed to milk, some as a result of tuberculosis in calf carcasses notified by one of the slaughterhouses outside the district, and others were taken as routine samples.

Only one positive result was received, and the cow at fault was dealt with by the Divisional Veterinary Surgeon under the Tuberculosis Order, and when slaughtered was found to be suffering from generalised tuberculosis.

15.—ICE CREAM.

During the year regular visits were made to premises at which ice cream was being produced. Twenty-eight samples were taken for bacteriological examination, and were examined by means of the methylene blue reduction test. The results are as follows :

Grade I	3
Grade II	2
Grade III	9
Grade IV	14
	<hr/>
Total	28
	<hr/>

Knowing the standard of the premises within the district at which ice cream is produced, the above results are disappointing, and in future samples will be submitted for the plate count and B. Coli examination as well as the methylene blue reduction test.

Eight ice cream samples were taken for examination for fat content and the results ranged from 3.5% to 5%. The average result was 4.56%. A copy of these results was sent to the Liaison Division (Food Standards and Food Hygiene), Ministry of Food, in accordance with the Ministry of Food Circular 3/49.

16.—BAKEHOUSES.

Routine visits have been made to bakehouses during the year and it was found necessary to have one basement bakehouse closed under Section 54 of the Factory Act, 1937.

17.—FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

During the year visits have been made to food preparing premises and certain alterations and improvements have been required in some instances.

No cases of food poisoning have been notified during the year.

The Council have applied to the Ministry of Health for confirmation of the Byelaws adopted by them in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold, or intended for sale for human consumption.

18.—PUBLIC CLEANSING.

REFUSE AND SALVAGE.

Early in the year a new Bantam Karrier Refuse Wagon was delivered and from 1st April all refuse was collected by direct labour. Previously refuse from Wotton-under-Edge, Kingswood and North Nibley was collected by a Contractor.

Two Bantam Karriers are now used for the collection of refuse in the district, and the staff comprises two driver/loaders, four loaders, two full-time tip attendants and one part-time tip attendant.

Two controlled refuse tips are at present in use—one at Slimbridge and one at Wotton-under-Edge. During the year improvement was achieved at the Wotton-under-Edge tip by the piping of a stream with 27in. diameter concrete pipes for a distance of 140 yards, and by the levelling of the tip by means of a bulldozer.

It is felt that the acquisition of a bulldozer would greatly help in the proper control of these two refuse tips and would in the long run prove an economical proposition.

Until the beginning of September salvage was collected at the same time as refuse by means of trailers at the rear of the refuse wagons.

Special collections were also made regularly from business premises in Dursley and Wotton-under-Edge.

Salvage collections improved during the year and the Council were placed 35th in the salvage competition held by the Waste Paper Recovery Association, winning a prize of £50.

Salvage collection was terminated at the beginning of September as there appeared to be a glut of waste paper, and no urgent need for its collection.

Soon after its termination, however, several requests from tradespeople were made that paper should be collected, and an arrangement was made whereby it could be collected under the Council's trade waste scheme.

19.—HOUSING ACT, 1949.

This Act includes the important provisions for financial assistance for the improvement of housing accommodation; and assistance will be made available both to local authorities and private owners.

It is considered that much good work for the improvement of houses in this area could be carried out under the provisions of the Act, and although the Council have not yet decided to adopt it, it is recommended that they should.

The Housing situation in this District is still serious even though special allocations of prefabricated bungalows have been made by the Ministry to accommodate the personnel working in specified industries. The Lettings Committee of this Council have not been able to allocate these bungalows due to the fact that the industrial firms concerned were privileged to nominate the supposedly key-workers to whom they considered the bungalows should be let. In many instances this has led to dissatisfaction among the large number of applicants on the Council's waiting list—many of whom are much more deserving of a home.

It will be noticed that the total number of applicants for Council Houses has increased since last year from 856 to 998, even though during the year a check-up was made on the live applications.

There is still a need for small dwellings in Council House Estates for old people. These should be of a bungalow type and intermixed with young families in the modern 3 or 4 bedroomed type of houses. Many old people are living in cottages with no amenities and it is surely at this stage of life that modern amenities are most necessary.

It is interesting to note that during 1949 only 53 Council Houses were completed in this area. This means that only one has been completed per 318 of the population in 1949.

For comparison, in 1938 (the year before the late war) 120 Council Houses were completed. This means that one house was erected per 121 of the population in 1938. The number of applicants for Council Houses in the year before the war was very small. In 1949 the number of applicants is around the 1,000 mark. Surely these figures merit some further consideration by the Ministry of Health towards the allocation of a much larger quota of houses in this District during 1951.

During the Rural Housing Survey carried out in this area the number of properties placed in Category V, i.e., not repairable at a reasonable cost, was 621. Many of these are gradually getting to the stage where they are unfit for human habitation and should be dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act. However, this action has been found impossible in the majority

of cases due to the acute housing shortage. If the allocation could be increased by the Ministry during the next few years, demolition and clearance orders could be made on many of these properties when the families have been rehoused.

20.—THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Dursley and Cam Division.

I am indebted to the Divisional Superintendent for this short report on the progress in his Area. The Division was formed in 1945 and since then has gradually increased its membership. There are now over 40 men members, a women's division and cadets. The original members who decided to form the Division were mostly former members of Civil Defence First Aid Mobile Parties and later Rescue Personnel.

Record of Examinations passed :

Dec 1948.—27 passed the Associate Examination.

July, 1949.—21 passed the Brigade Examination.

Feb., 1950.—16 passed the Associate Examination.

April, 1950.—21 passed the Brigade Examination.

Duties carried out by Division :

- (1) Attendance at football games in Dursley, Cam, Coaley, Eastington, Wotton-under-Edge and Slimbridge, weekly.
- (2) Cam Sports.
- (3) Dursley Light Car and Motor Cycle Hill Climbs.
- (4) Berkeley Point-to-Point Races and Show.
- (5) Badminton Races and Cricket Match.
- (6) Gloucestershire Cross Country Races.
- (7) Cinema duties.

Number of cases treated during 1949—810.

The Division has trained Ambulance men from Dursley, Berkeley and Wotton in first aid, and most of them are now members of the Brigade. They have also trained engineers employed by the G.P.O., some police have also been tutored and passed the examination. They have instructed Boy Scouts and Girl Guides at Cam, Coaley, and Wotton in first aid.

An Association Class is in progress at Wotton-under-Edge. This has been organised by the Dursley and Cam Division.

21.—GENERAL MEDICAL INFORMATION.

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

Dr. C. M. T. Adamson, Berkeley House, Wotton-under-Edge.

Dr. W. A. Dawes, Berkeley House, Wotton-under-Edge.

Dr. W. Falconer, The Westgate, Dursley.

Dr. B. W. D. Fayle, Galen House, Dursley.
Dr. D. Fraser, Stanthill, Dursley.
Dr. J. Huins, Raglan House, Uley, Nr. Dursley.
Dr. W. V. Maughan, Long Street, Wotton-under-Edge.
Dr. R. Probyn Williams, The Chipping House, Wotton-under-Edge.

FULL-TIME HEALTH VISITORS.

Mrs. R. Tremaine, Street Farm, Nympsfield, covering Dursley, Uley and Nympsfield.
Miss H. Furness, c/o Mrs. Griffin, Lynwood, Ashmead Green, Cam, covering Cam Parish and Kingshill, Dursley.
Miss N. Milton, Brambleside, Adey's Lane, Wotton-under-Edge, covering Wotton-under-Edge and Kingswood.

PART-TIME HEALTH VISITORS AND DISTRICT NURSE MIDWIVES.

Nurse Warner, The Woodlands, North Nibley, covering North Nibley and Stinchcombe.
Nurse Saunders, Ashcroft, Upper Cam, covering Coaley and Slimbridge.

DISTRICT NURSE MIDWIVES.

Nurse Cornock, Leyland, The Knapp, Dursley.
Nurse Moulton, 52, School Road, Highfields, Dursley, for Uley.
Nurse Bradford, Myrtle Cottage, Rosemary Terrace, Wotton-under-Edge.
Nurse Lane, Wickwar Road, Kingswood, Nr. Wotton-under-Edge.
Nurse Mellings, 12, Lisle Place, Wotton-under-Edge, relief Nurse for the District.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

CAM.—Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.-4 p.m. Dr. Falconer attending on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Secretary: Mrs. H. E. Cox, The Laurels, Cam, Glos.
DURSLEY.—1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m., Dr. Hilda May attending both days.
Secretary: Mrs. G. Sheen, The Laurels, Cam.
ULEY.—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m., Dr. Huins attending.
Secretary: Mrs. Chisman, Keeper's Lodge, Owlpen, Uley, Nr. Dursley.
WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m. Dr. W. A. Dawes attends both days.
Secretary: Mrs. G. R. Mitchell, Glenville, Coombe Road, Wotton-under-Edge.

CLINICS.

Tuberculosis :

Woodmancote, Dursley.—2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

Orthopaedic.

Woodmancote, Dursley.—Wednesdays 2 p.m.

Sym Lane, Wotton-under-Edge.—Thursdays 10 a.m.

Minor Ailments :

Woodmancote, Dursley.—Mondays 2 p.m.

Doctor 4th Monday for Diphtheria Immunisation.

Sym Lane, Wotton-under-Edge.—Fridays 9 a.m.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Assistant County Home Help Organiser : Mrs. M. D. Hughes, Divisional Health Office, High Street, Berkeley, Glos. Telephone : Berkeley 362.

Divisional Medical Officer of Health : Dr. W. J. D. Cooper, Divisional Health Office, High Street, Berkeley, Glos. Telephone Berkeley 362.

MEDICAL LOAN DEPOTS.

CAM.—Mr. Evans, The Institute, Cam.

DURSLEY.—Red Cross Physiotherapy Centre, Long Street, Dursley.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—Mrs. A. Durand, J.P., Ellerncroft, Wotton-under-Edge.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CENTRE.—Long Street, Dursley.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

Secretary : Miss Scott, Prospect Place, Dursley.

This Committee is affiliated to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Its activities cover : Payment for recuperative holidays for patients and relatives; help in refurnishing when the family is rehoused; payment of arrears in insurance stamps, provision of materials, etc., and teachers for recreational handicrafts; monetary help to patients when applicable; help with clothing and extra nourishment, other than milk; provision of fuel and tools; providing "sitter-in" whilst a patient attends for treatment, or relatives go out shopping.

PREMATURE BABY COTS.—A premature baby cot is kept in the Divisional Health Office, High Street, Berkeley, and is available on loan for the nursing of premature babies. All information concerning this unit can be obtained from the District Nurses or Health Visitors.

AMBULANCES AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICES.

There is one control station for this area, and requests for either an ambulance or a hospital car should be made by telephone or in writing to Superintendent Chapman, Lansdown, Stroud, telephone Stroud 485, who will make the necessary arrangements with the appropriate Ambulance Section.

22.—UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT REST HOME, KINGSWOOD, WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.

This Rest Home continues to do a good job of work. The Matron recently stated in one of the University Settlement Magazines that during the year some 350 mothers and children had stayed as guests at the Rest Home. They had come from all parts of Bristol, London, Birmingham, and other parts of the country. To many it has been the first holiday they have had since their marriage. The wonderful weather which was experienced during the summer has aided the work and helped to give these tired, overworked mothers a rest and change of environment.

All who came to the Home needed the change; the everyday routine of housework, preparing meals, wondering what to get for the next meal, and the hundred-and-one other things that crop up daily, have been the cause of many breakdowns in health. To many of the guests the Rest Home has been a blessing. They have had time to rest, to meet other mothers, meals have been prepared for them, and most important, they have been able to sit and eat in peace, without children clamouring around.

23.—BRITISH RED CROSS PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

I am indebted to Mr. J. K. Munro—Physiotherapist-in-charge of the Centre—for the following report:

The Dursley Red Cross Physiotherapy Clinic has almost completed its second year of operation, during which time some 28,431 treatments have been given and approximately 600 patients treated.

Patients have been drawn from a fairly wide field, as apart from fulfilling its function of meeting the needs locally for Physiotherapeutic measures, it has acted as a receiver of overflow work from the Physiotherapy Dept. in Bristol, hence the reason for us having treated patients as far away as Thornbury.

The work in the Centre has been facilitated by additions to staff, the Centre has now one full-time Physiotherapist-in-charge, one full-time nursing assistant, one part-time male Physiotherapist, one part-time female Physiotherapist, and one part-time State Registered Nurse.

The Clinic operates three sessions on three days a week, and two sessions on the remaining working days. The evening

sessions have proved to be of great benefit to the public at large and more especially to mothers who are unable to leave small children during the day. They also benefit the men and women who require some form of Physiotherapy treatment, although still carrying on with their normal job—the fact that they are able to come for their treatment in the evenings avoids them losing many hours of work, and helps their own economy and also the production of the particular industry in which they are occupied.

The work done in the Centre remains fairly general, although the number of patients suffering from Arthritis and allied conditions still outweigh other types of cases treated by means of Physiotherapy.

The figures from June 1st, 1949, to May 31st, 1950, are as follows :

No. of Patients	295
No. of Attendances	8,578
No. of Treatments	17,091

This gives us an approximate average weekly attendance of 179, and 373 treatments. Of the 295 patients 60% were sufferers from Rheumatoid Osteo-Arthritis, Traumatic Arthritis and Fibrositis, 25% had sustained injuries—fractures of all types, torn ligaments, lacerated muscles and tendons—of this latter number approximately 20% were industrial injuries; the remaining 5% being a mixture of injuries received when engaged in sport and injuries to persons who had falls either at home or in the streets; the 15% yet to be accounted for include chest conditions, such as emphysema, bronchitis, etc., rickets, general debility, disseminated sclerosis, paraplegia, obesity, and circulatory conditions, such as Reynaud's disease.

As the work at the Centre has been steadily increasing the Management Committee have under review several schemes with the object of increasing accommodation and treatment facilities at the Centre. It will be appreciated, however, that to increase the accommodation available for the treatment of patients is a very thorny problem, owing to the shortage of building materials and so on. The Management Committee, however, are making every effort to overcome all the snags and obstacles.

Treatments available at the Centre at present include Massage and Remedial Exercises, Short-wave, Calvanism, Faradism, Sinusoidal, Ultra Violet Light, Infra-Red and Radiant Heat, Paraffin Wax, and High Frequency.

PART II.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, AND CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the Year 1949 as follows :—

1.—HOUSING.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS.

Cam and Dursley	...	...	...	...	602
Wotton-under-Edge	...	...	...	...	203
Uley and Owlpen	...	...	...	...	30
Kingswood	...	...	...	...	25
Slimbridge	...	...	...	...	48
Stinchcombe	...	...	...	...	20
Nympsfield	...	...	...	...	16
North Nibley	...	...	...	...	14
Coaley	...	...	...	...	40
					998

The housing application table shows that a total of 998 have applied for Council Houses, and this is an increase since last year of 142 in the total of applicants awaiting the tenancy of a house.

The number of houses completed during the year was 53, and the number under construction 74; it will be seen therefore that these houses only partially relieve the present housing problem.

NUMBER OF HOUSES COMPLETED IN 1949.

(a) Houses completed under the Council's Engineer and Surveyor :—

Parish.

Cam (Draycott) 1 Traditional.

(b) Houses completed under Consultant Architect :—

Parish.

Dursley 39 Stent Houses.

Wotton-under-Edge
(Mount Pleasant) 5 Traditional.

Slimbridge 8 Airey.

Total	52
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(c) Total Houses	...	53
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NUMBER OF HOUSES IN PROCESS OF BUILDING IN 1949.

Parish.

Cam	36	Traditional.
Wotton-under-Edge						
(Mount Pleasant)	...				12	Traditional.
Slimbridge	...	...	...		18	Cornish Unit Houses.
Woodfields	...	...	...		8	Traditional.
Total	...	...	...		74	

NUMBER OF HOUSES COMPLETED SINCE THE WAR.

(a) Under the Council's Engineer and Surveyor :—

Parish.

Cam	...	...	...	...	40	Aluminium Bungalows.
Woodfield, Dursley	...				71	Aluminium Bungalows.
Draycott	...	...	...		20	Traditional.
Uley	...	...	...	...	6	Traditional.

Swedish Houses.

Uley	...	...	...	4		
Stinchcombe	...			4		
North Nibley	...			4		
Wotton-under-Edge	4			16		
Total	...	...		153		153

(b) Under Consultant Architect :—

Parish.

Slimbridge	...	...	...	8		
Coaley	...	...	...	8		
Kingswood	...	...	...	10		
North Nibley	...	...		12		
Wotton-under-Edge	...			12		
Kingshill—Stent	...	...		66		
Wotton-under-Edge						
(Mount Pleasant)	...			40		
Total	...	...	...	156		156

Number of Houses erected since the war ... 309

(c) Erected under Licence, Private Enterprise 31

Total ... 340

Families Accommodated as a result of conversion
or adaptation of old properties ... 49

2.—ROADS AND SEWERS.

During the year the following works were completed :—

Roads and Sewers at the Kingswood Site (Extension No. 2) to accommodate 22 houses; roads, sewers and disposal works at Slimbridge to accommodate 34 houses; roads and sewers at World's End Site, Wotton-under-Edge, for 38 houses; and roads and sewers at Kingshill Site, Dursley, to accommodate 72 houses.

Following a detailed survey, and the taking of levels, a large scale layout plan was prepared for the whole of the Woodfields Estate, comprising thirty-one acres. This area is sufficient to accommodate 200 houses.

Surveys were made, levels taken, and layout plans prepared for the following housing sites :—

Slimbridge Site to accommodate approximately
a further 28 houses.

Kingswood Site to accommodate approximately
a further 10 houses.

Woodfields Site to accommodate approximately
a further 40 houses.

Coaley Site to accommodate approximately
a further 26 houses.

Specifications and Bills of Quantities were prepared for the following road and sewer extension works :—

Woodfields (No. 2 Extension). To give access to the Estate from the Cam-Yew Tree Road.

Woodfields (No. 3 Extension). To accommodate 31 Aluminium Bungalows.

Kingswood. To accommodate 10 Cornish Unit Houses.

Slimbridge. To accommodate 22 Cornish Unit Houses.

Coaley. To accommodate 26 Cornish Unit Houses.

Bills of Quantities were also prepared for the Disposal Works on the Betworthy Site, Coaley.

3.—BUILDING LICENCES.

Sixty-five Applications were received and investigated—50 licences were issued to a total value of £29,803 5s. 0d. Licences for new dwellings were included in this figure.

It has been very difficult to maintain the normal routine visits to private buildings in the District, though there has been a marked improvement during the year.

4.—WATER SUPPLY.

The Council have their own water supply, 98% of its statutory area is supplied from the mains.

The supply to the district is divided into two areas :—

Area No. 1. Serving the parishes of Dursley, Cam, Stinchcombe, Slimbridge, Uley, Nympsfield, North Nibley and Coaley.

Area No. 2. Serving the parishes of Wotton-under-Edge and Kingswood.

Area No. 1.

This area, with the exception of Coaley Parish, is supplied from three sources :—

- (a) A 60ft. well near Caswell, Dursley G.L. 320ft. O.D.
- (b) Springs issuing from marlstone situated at Caswell, near Dursley, at a level approximately 270ft. O.D.
- (c) Spring issuing from marlstone situated at Millend, North Nibley, at a level of approximately 275ft. O.D.

There are three main Pumping Stations, one near Caswell, drawing its supply from the well; one at Caswell, supplied from Caswell Springs, and one at Millend, North Nibley, supplied from Millend Springs. All three of the Pumping Stations deliver water to a 90,000 gallon High Level Reservoir situated at Whiteway, near Dursley (T.W.L. 435ft. O.D.). From this Reservoir the water gravitates or is boosted to the following service Reservoirs :—

Woodfields. 80,000 gallons T.W.L. 375ft. O.D.—serving part of Cam, Stinchcombe and Slimbridge Parishes.

Ashmead. 5,000 gallons T.W.L. 404ft. O.D.—serving part of Cam.

Whitecourt, Uley. 20,000 gallons T.W.L. 500ft. O.D.—serving Uley.

Nympsfield. 8,000 gallons T.W.L. 805ft. O.D.—serving Nympsfield.

Crawley, Uley. 5,000 gallons T.W.L. 685ft. O.D.—serving small hillside area at Crawley.

The Parish of North Nibley obtains its supply from Millend Springs. There is a small Pumping Station adjoining Millend Station, which delivers the water to a 20,000 gallon Reservoir at North Nibley (T.W.L. 450ft. O.D.).

The total capacity of the Reservoirs for the above districts are as follows :—

Whiteway	...	...	...	90,000
Woodfields	...	...	...	80,000
Ashmead	...	...	...	5,000
Whitecourt	...	...	...	20,000
Nympsfield	...	...	...	8,000
Crawley	...	...	...	5,000
North Nibley	...	...	...	20,000
Total				228,000 gallons.

The figure of 228,000 gallons represents little over half of a day's supply.

CONSUMPTION AND MINIMUM YIELD.

The average consumption for all purposes is 427,395 gallons per day. This is equal to 30.7 gallons per head per day. 24.7 of this represents the amount consumed for domestic purposes, 4.0 for trade purposes and 2.0 for agricultural purposes.

The estimated minimum yield of the existing sources per day is :—

Caswell	...	...	216,000
Deep Well	...	...	24,000
Millend	...	...	150,000
Total			390,000 gallons per day.

This figure shows a deficit of 37,395 gallons per day.

During the sever drought of 1949 the minimum yield of the springs were :—

Caswell	...	...	211,000
Deep Well	...	...	32,000
Millend	...	...	186,000
Total			429,000 gallons per day.

This figure shows a surplus of 1,605 gallons per day, which is considered a very low margin.

Area No. 2.

This area is supplied from four sources :—

- (a) Two Springs at Tyley Bottom, Wotton-under-Edge, issuing from Cotswold Sands at a level of approximately 330ft. O.D.
- (b) Two Springs at Frogend, Wotton-under-Edge, issuing from Cotswold Sands at a level of approximately 290ft. O.D.
- (c) A Spring at Greenhay Farm, Wotton-under-Edge, issuing from Cotswold Sands at approximately 300ft. O.D.
- (d) Eight Springs at Hamblin's Brake, Wotton-under-Edge, issuing from Fullers Earth at a level of approximately 700ft. contour.

In order to augment the Wotton-under-Edge and Kingswood supply, it was necessary to obtain permission from The Society of Merchant Venturers to collect a spring at Greenhay Farm. Permission was obtained and the spring connected to a

pipeline, which discharges into the collection tank at Coombe. The quantity of water obtained from this source proved invaluable.

The results of samples from Frogend Spring No. 1 used to be unsatisfactory, and the Council employed a Consultant Geologist, Mr. L. Richardson, F.R.C.S.I., for his opinion on the cause of pollution. In Mr. Richardson's view the cause was the very heavy manuring of arable land immediately surrounding the springs, and the Council therefore took the necessary steps to stop this. Since that time the results of samples have been more satisfactory.

The results of samples from Hamblin's Brake have not been very satisfactory, and it can be said that the water from this source is unsatisfactory both from a quality and quantity standpoint. There are eight springs collected in small chambers about two to three feet under the surface of the ground. They are situated near the 700ft. contour and the yield fluctuates very rapidly according to rainfall. During dry seasons it drops as low as 5,000 gallons per day, while during the winter the yield is as much as 70,000 gallons per day.

The Springs from Tyley Botton, Greenhay and Frogend gravitate to a 50,000 gallon collection tank situated near Coombe, Wotton-under-Edge. Adjoining this collection tank is a Pumping Station which delivers the water to a 99,000 gallon reservoir at Coombe Hill, T.W.L. 510ft. O.D.

Hamblin's Brake Springs gravitate direct to Coombe Hill Reservoir. From this Reservoir the parishes of Wotton-under-Edge and Kingswood are supplied. The water for Kingswood gravitates to a second reservoir of 18,000 gallons with T.W.L. 265ft. O.D.

The total capacity of the two reservoirs is 117,000 gallons, which is equal to three-quarters of a day's supply.

CONSUMPTION AND MINIMUM YIELD.

The average daily consumption for all purposes is 138,000 gallons. This is equal to 29 gallons per head per day, of which 26.5 is used for domestic purposes, 1.0 for trade purposes, and 1.5 for agricultural purposes.

The estimated minimum yield of the existing sources per day is : —

Tyley Bottom Springs ...	...	85,000
Frogend Springs ...	...	15,000
Greenhay Springs ...	...	20,000
Hamblin's Brake Springs ...	...	5,000
		<hr/>
		125,000 gallons.
		<hr/>

In actual fact the minimum yield during the period of drought was 135,000 gallons per day, giving a deficit of 3,000 gallons per day, and it was necessary to shut off the water for a period of nine hours per day during part of September and October.

COALEY SUPPLY.

There is a separate supply to the village of Coaley, obtained from two springs situated at Tynning, near Tickshill, at a level of approximately 450ft. O.D. The Springs issue from a bed of Limestone and the water is collected in small chambers and conveyed through cast iron pipes to a small reservoir of 10,000 gallons capacity (T.W.L. 400ft. O.D.). The village is fed by gravitation from this reservoir. The quantity is sufficient but the quality has proved unsatisfactory at the source. However, samples taken from the mains after chlorination have proved satisfactory.

When conditions permit, it is the Council's intention to dispense with these springs and extend their main from the Dursley supply. The existing mains through the village were laid over 70 years ago and diminishes near the Village Church from 3in. to 2in. diameter. The pipes are in a very poor condition and continual repairs are necessary. The entire main should be taken up and relaid.

TREATMENT.

All supplies are chlorinated before reaching the consumer.

RELAYING OF WATER MAINS.

The work of taking up defective water mains at Gossington was completed and 400 yards of new main were laid.

A new 3in. main was laid to bypass the Wotton-under-Edge Refuse Tip as previously the 3in. main to Kingswood ran underneath the tip.

Water mains were laid for the Housing Site at Spouthouse Lane, Cam, and to the extension of the Housing Estate at Slimbridge.

	<i>Intake Frog- end</i>	<i>Intake Frog- end</i>	<i>Frog- end Spring</i>	<i>Hamb- lins Brake</i>	<i>Tap Old Pumping Station Dursley</i>	<i>Intake Tank Millend North Nibley</i>	<i>Intake at Caswell Pumping Station</i>	<i>Tap at Little Acre, Wotton</i>	<i>Tap in Council Offices Dursley</i>	<i>Tap in Council Offices Dursley</i>	<i>Tap at The Square Barrs Lane N. Nibley</i>	<i>Spring at Coombe Greenhay Farm, Wotton</i>
Parts per Million	18.1.49	2.3.49	11.5.49	11.5.49	11.5.49	11.5.49	11.5.49	12.5.49	12.5.49	15.11.49	12.5.49	1.7.49
Date			258	420	401	355	364					285
Total dissolved solids ..			14	20	16	17	16					17
Combined Chlorine ..			1.2	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.0					2.2
Nitrogen present as Nitrates			0.012	absent	absent	absent	absent					absent
Nitrogen present as Nitrites			absent	absent	absent	absent	absent					absent
Mineral Ammonia as N.			absent	0.016	absent	absent	absent					absent
Organic Ammonia as N...												
Oxygen required to oxidise the organic matter in 4 hours			0.13	0.23	0.06	0.04	0.09					Nil
Temporary Hardness ..			230	255	310	265	280					180
Permanent Hardness ..			15	85	40	35	20					50
Total Hardness ..			245	340	350	300	300					230
Bacteriological Exam'n.												
Micro-organisms in one cubic centimetre capable of growing on Agar at 22°C in 3 days ..	18	230	280	460	260	470	210	0	0	1	29	24
Micro-organisms in one cubic centimetre capable of growing on Agar at 37°C in 48 hours	3	0	1	20	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	6
B. Coli	2	Approx. 13	13	50	absent in 100	Approx. 5	absent in 100	absent in 100	absent in 100	1 per 100	1 per 100	absent in 100
	per 100	per 100	per 100	per 100	c.c.s.	per 100	c.c.s.	c.c.s.	c.c.s.	mls.	c.c.s.	c.c.s.
	c.c.s.	c.c.s.	c.c.s.	c.c.s.	c.c.s.	c.c.s.	c.c.s.	c.c.s.	c.c.s.			
Free Chlorine								0.12	0.05	0.05		

[illegible]

Parish	Estimated Population.	No. of Properties in Parish	No. of Properties connected with a piped water supply (including standpipe supplies)			Houses supplied by Standpipes.	
			Meter	Domestic, etc.			
Cam	3,286	1,037	37	894		52	
Coaley	643	203	3	153		53	
Dursley	4,880	1,540	39	1,421		70	
Kingswood	1,004	317	12	246		39	
North Nibley	817	258	25	119		40	
Nymphsfield	238	74	6	59		4	
Slimbridge	833	263	35	168		41	
Stinchcombe	403	127	17	83		6	
Uley and Owlpen ..	1,090	344	9	243		47	
		Owlpen	—	—		—	
Wotton-under-Edge	3,676	1,160	24	1,018		127	
	<u>16,870</u>	<u>5,323</u>					

CONNECTIONS TO WATER MAINS.

During 1949 the following connections were made to the Council's Water mains :—

<i>Parish.</i>		<i>No. of houses connected.</i>		<i>Meter</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dursley	43	1	44
Cam	14	2	16
Coaley	5	2	7
Slimbridge	13	9	22
Stinchcombe	2	5	7
North Nibley	5	—	5
Wotton-under-Edge	9	—	9
Kingswood	5	—	5
Uley	—	—	—
Nymphsfield	—	1	1

5.—FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	23	6	1	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	66	37	8	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	8	—	—
TOTAL	97	51	9	Nil.

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Found	No. of cases in which defects were found			Prosecutions
		Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	5	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Tem- perature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventila- tion	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	6	4	1	—	—
TOTAL	15	12	1	2	—

Outwork Sections 110 and 111
Nature of Work
Wearing Apparel—Making etc. Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 110-66.

6.—SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S VISITS AND NOTICES SERVED DURING 1949.

GENERAL SANITATION.

	<i>No. of Inspections or visits</i>					
Water Supply	157
Drainage	634
Offensive Trades	0
Fried Fish Shops	10
Tents, Vans and Sheds	15
Factories	51
Bakehouses	16
Public Conveniences	11
Refuse Disposal	375
Refuse Collection	128
Rats and Mice	6
Smoke Observations	6
Schools	3
Shops	3
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	158
Petrol Storage	1
Sewage Disposal	52
Rivers Pollution	2
Trade Wastes	12

HOUSING.

Under Public Heath Acts.

No. of Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	141
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	410

Under Housing Acts.

No. of Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	9
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	7

OVERCROWDING.

No. of Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	19
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	1

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

No. of Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	1
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	5
Insect Infestation	...	...	...	...	7
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	...	...	...	...	172

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in cases of I.D.	...	...	...	...	19
Visits re Disinfection	...	...	...	...	28
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	...	...	...	...	21
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	3

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

				<i>No. of Inspections or visits</i>
<i>Inspection of Meat.</i>				
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	15
Visits to Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	4
Visits to other premises	...	...	...	2
Visits to : —				
Butchers	...	...	...	7
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	12
Grocers	...	...	...	8
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	2
Cowsheds	...	...	...	45
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	22
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	52
Food Preparing Premises	5
Restaurants	9
Premises re Condemnation of Food	31

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No. of Informal Notices complied with	33
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No. of Statutory Notices complied with	3

7.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

CAM AND DURSLEY.

A dual system of drainage exists for practically the whole of these parishes, and the sewage disposal works are situated near Halmore Mills, Coaley. Considerable repairs have been executed at the disposal works and include : New floating arms, shutes, and floats for the stormwater tanks, new scum plates for the settling tanks; and the reconditioning of the rotary arms on the filter beds. No major alterations have been made to the sewerage system during the year.

A comprehensive scheme for the sewerage of the Uley and Coaley parishes, and for the enlargement of the existing sewerage works at Coaley was prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers. A Public Enquiry was held during the year in connection with this comprehensive scheme, but to date the result of the enquiry has not been received.

The Ministry's Inspector requested that certain additional information should be obtained, and this necessitated the following work being carried out :—

- (a) Gauging and sampling the crude sewage, and
- (b) Gauging and sampling trade effluents from the large industrial firms.

SANDPITS SEWER EXTENSION, DURSLEY.

During the year a scheme for the extension of the sewer from the Housing Site at Kingshill to Sandpits was prepared, and approved.

This extension will enable twelve additional properties to be connected to the main sewer.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.

This is sewered on the combined system and sewage is treated at fairly modern outfall works situated near the Old Brickyard.

GENERAL.

The parishes of Coaley, Uley, Kingswood, Slimbridge, Stinchcombe, North Nibley and Nympsfield have no proper sewage system but Consultant Engineers have been engaged to prepare a possible scheme for the sewerage of Stinchcombe.

Improvements have been made near Walk Mills, Kingswood, at a point where the drainage from several houses and the effluent from a septic tank taking the drainage of several Council Houses, discharges into a stream. A weir has been built, and water diverted down the course of the stream into a defined channel. Previously the course of the stream was wide, and in summer would be practically dry, but since the improvements have been made the amount of water in the stream is sufficient to dilute the sewage and render it innocuous.

SEPTIC TANKS AND FILTERS.

As a result of the new Septic Tanks and Filters that have been constructed in the area for the sewerage of our Council House Estates, it is now necessary to employ a man, practically full-time in order to keep them in a satisfactory state.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are now six public conveniences in the Rural District four at Dursley and two at Wotton-under-Edge.

During the year the Gents' convenience in May Lane, Dursley, was completed, and a new Ladies' convenience was also erected.

Plans and specifications have been prepared for a Ladies' and Gents' Convenience at Old Town, Wotton-under-Edge.

8.—GENERAL.

A new garage has been erected in the Council's yard to accommodate the Council's vehicles, viz., 2 Refuse vehicles, 1 Bedford Lorry and 1 Utility Van. The former buildings in which these vehicles were housed are now being utilised for the storing of building and other equipment, and for use as a Carpenter's Shop. The result has been a considerable improvement in our storing facilities.

A Children's Slide has been erected at the Highfields Playing Field and a portion of the ground is now in use as a Children's Playing Field.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. DIMERY,

Engineer and Surveyor and
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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